

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

The Final Office Action of February 4, 2005, has been reviewed, and in view of the following remarks, reconsideration and allowance of all of the claims pending in the application are respectfully requested. Claims 7, 11-35, 42 and 46-66 are canceled. Claims 1-6, 8-10, 36-41 and 43-45 remain pending.

Claims 1-10 and 36-45 are currently rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,930,778 to Geer (“Geer”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,532,464 to Josephson (“Josephson”) and U.S. Patent No. 5,678,046 to Cahill *et al* (“Cahill”).

Geer purports to disclose a system for expediting the clearing of financial instruments and coordinating the same with invoice processing at the point of receipt. In connection with example I, Geer specifically states that paper checks are not transported (column 6, lines 40-41). Information is extracted from the checks and converted into electronic form (column 6, lines 41-45). The physical checks are disposed of following the imaging and archival storage so that checks are truncated at the point of receipt (column 6, lines 41-49). As shown in Figure 1, paper checks are imaged at 7 and subsequently archived and destroyed at 9. The electronic information is scanned at 6. Geer fails to show a correlation between the electronic image at 7 and the scanned information at 6.

The Office Action admits the major deficiencies of Geer. More specifically, Geer fails to show at least the steps of “receiving the paper-based banking transactions after having received the ECP file” and “discarding the second item sequence numbers such that the second records are indexable according to the first item sequence number *wherein the second records and the digital images are linked to the first records by the first item sequence number.*” In addition, Geer further fails to show “correlating the first and second records.”

The Office Action relies upon Josephson and Cahill for the admitted deficiencies of Geer. Josephson correlates item sequence numbers assigned by other banks with different item sequence numbers (column 3, line 32 to column 5, line 9). Therefore, the checks are reconciled across different banks. The correlation across different banking schemes of Josephson is fundamentally different from the claimed correlation step of first records and second records.

Further, the alleged statement of motivation relied upon by the Office Action has nothing to do with the admitted deficiencies of Geer. More specifically, the Office Action concludes that Josephson teaches matching electronic and actual paper transaction information to protect against loss for unpaid or return checks. However, to realize these features would require implementation of Josephson's Return Item Notification System. The Office Action has failed to explain how Josephson's Return Item Notification System could be combined in Geer's system directed to expediting check clearance. Therefore, the Office Action fails to properly combine the applied references.

The primary reference Geer specifically teaches that paper checks are not transported in the relied upon example. However, the Office Action applies Josephson to allegedly teach that paper-based banking transaction are transmitted. There is no motivation found in Josephson that would motivate one of ordinary skill to *contradict* the teachings of Geer that specifically discloses that paper checks are *not* transported. By modifying the Geer reference as suggested by the Office Action would in fact destroy the teachings of Geer for no apparent reason.

The Office Action turns to Cahill to teach "discarding the second item sequence numbers such that the second records are indexable according to the first item sequence number." As shown in Figure 3 and 5, Cahill shows a storage device 202 at sort station 2 with a temporary storage of check images and associated data before the image is provided on network 3. After

index records 28 are written, TIFF files 22 are deleted from storage space 505. Cahill does not assign a unique second item sequence number to second records, correlate the first and second records and further discard the second item sequence numbers such that records are indexable according to the first record number. The Office Action alleges that Cahill discloses that the TIFF files are deleted, but there is no mention of assigning a second item sequence number or discarding the second item sequence number. The Office Action has failed to show how deleting TIFF files in Cahill is equivalent to the claimed steps of “*for each of the second records, assigning a unique second item sequence number to each respective second record;*” “*correlating the first and second records;*” and “*discarding the second item sequence numbers such that the second records are indexable according to the first item sequence number wherein the second records and the digital images are linked to the first records by the first item sequence number.*”

The Office Action has failed to set forth a *prima facie* case of obviousness for the independent claims. Specifically, when a primary reference is missing elements, the law of obviousness requires that the Office set forth some motivation why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the primary reference in the exact manner proposed. *Ruiz v. A.B. Chance Co.*, 234 F.3d 654, 664 (Fed. Cir. 2000). In other words, there must be some recognition that the primary reference has a problem and that the proposed modification will solve that exact problem. All of this motivation must come from the teachings of the prior art to avoid impermissible hindsight looking back at the time of the invention.

In the present case, the Office Action’s justification for combining Geer, Josephson and Cahill has absolutely nothing to do with the deficiencies of Geer. As admitted by the Office Action, Geer fails to show at least the steps of “receiving the paper-based banking transactions

after having received the ECP file” and “discarding the second item sequence numbers such that the second records are indexable according to the first item sequence number.” To properly modify Geer to correct for these major deficiencies, the Office Action has the burden to show some motivation why providing those elements would have overcome some perceived problem with Geer. Any such motivation is completely lacking.

Accordingly, the Office Action has failed to provide any proper motivation for modifying Geer as taught by Josephson and Cahill, so the proposed modification fails. In fact, Geer, Josephson and Cahill are improperly combined and lack proper motivation. Even if the combination of Geer, Josephson and Cahill could be modified as suggested by the Office Action, the resulting combination would nevertheless fail to show each and every limitation claimed by Applicants.

The mere fact that Geer, Josephson and Cahill can be somehow combined and modified does not render the resultant modification obvious unless there is a suggestion or motivation found somewhere in the prior art regarding the desirability of the combination or modification. *See M.P.E.P. § 2143.01; see also In re Mills*, 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1432 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Fritz*, 23 U.S.P.Q.2d 1780 ( Fed. Cir. 1992). In addition, the teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in Applicants’ disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

As the remaining dependent claims 2-6, 8-10, 37-41 and 43-45 encompass the limitations of independent claims 1 and 36, these claims should be allowed for at least the reasons stated above.

**CONCLUSION**

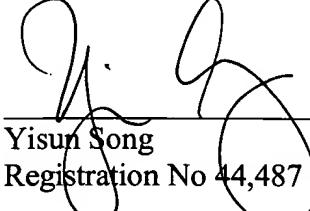
In view of the foregoing amendments and arguments, it is respectfully submitted that this application is now in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that prosecution and allowance of the application will be expedited through an interview, whether personal or telephonic, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned with any suggestions leading to the favorable disposition of the application.

It is believed that no fees are due for filing this Response. However, the Director is hereby authorized to treat any current or future reply, requiring a petition for an extension of time for its timely submission as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time. Applicants also authorize the Director to charge all required fees, fees under 37 C.F.R. §1.17, or all required extension of time fees, to the undersigned's Deposit Account No. 50-0206.

Respectfully submitted,

HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP

By:

  
Yisun Song  
Registration No 44,487

Dated: May 4, 2005

Hunton & Williams LLP  
Intellectual Property Department  
1900 K Street, N.W.  
Suite 1200  
Washington, DC 20006-1109  
(202) 955-1500 (telephone)  
(202) 778-2201 (facsimile)